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## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 29.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- A report from Paris says the French troops made a sortie from Hanoi on July 19, killing 1,000 natives and capturing seven guns. Several cases of cholera are reported from Alexandria; a large number of citizens have removed from Cairo. —— Several of the American riflemen sailed from Liverpool. —— About 3,000 carbines have been sent to Stanley. the explorer. —— Serious trouble between the police officers of Manitoba and Ontario is feared.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Three notorious thieves attempted to rob the cashier of an Orange bank in a train at Hoboken yesterday; they were unsuccessful and were all captured. —— The Western Union Company took down the "suoject to delay" notices. \_\_\_\_ Duplex, Nonage, Little Minch, Parole, Bancroft and Pasha won the Monmouth Park races. = The position of Controller was offered to Alexander E. Orr and declined. = A firm of clothing manufacturers discovered a plan by which it had been swindled out of \$20,000. = An expert swimmer was drowned while bathing at Coney Island. === The Medical Aid and Relief grains), 82.73 cents. Stocks generally were dull at advanced prices, and closed strong.

DOMESTIC.-Au accident occurred on the Rome. Watertown and Ogdens urg Railroad, at Carlyon, N. Y., on Friday ; twenty persons were killed and many injured. === The body of Captain Webb was found yesterday at Lewiston. — The State Camp at Peckskill closed. — Lottin, General Monroe, Blazes and Disturbance won the Saratoga races. === The charges against the Mayor of St. Louis were not sustained. = Ex-Governor Page, of Vermont, has begun a libel sait for \$200,000 damages against Clement & Sons, bankers. Miss Maggie Cramp's body was found. A judgment for \$82,000 was rendered against the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company. - Major Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, has made his annual report of progress in coast improvements in New-York and New-Jersey. - Charles E. Schuyler and Aden Seymour, convicts, have been pardoned

by the Governor. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate partly cloudy and fair weather, with slight changes in temperature and chances of light rain early in the day. Iemperature yesterday; Highest, 85°; lowest, 70°; average, 75°.

Tribune readers ordering the Daily sent to them at sumtrouble arises every summer from a neglect of this pre-

The finding of Captain Webb's body at Lewiston, on the Niagara River, settles the rash swimmer's fate. The most reckless gambler no longer has excuse to bet that he will reappear alive. There is nothing in the condition of the body to show conclusively whether Webb died from exhaustion in the whirlpool or was dashed by the mad waters against some jagged rock and killed. The wound on his head might easily have been made after death.

Senator Blair, of New-Hampshire, in a conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter, takes a cheerful view of the present struggle for the United States Senatorship in his State. He agrees with most impartial observers of the complicated situation that the "leaders" are too persistent in the struggle for place. Democrats who have watched this contest with great glee, however, will be considerably discouraged by Mr. Blair's demonstration that it has not injured the dominant party. The Rep blican rank and file do not admire such an exhibition as has been seen for some weeks at Concord, but they have too great an appreciation of Democratic worthlessness to repudiate their party.

The week just ended was remarkable for the number of painful disasters which its record shows. Monday was marked by the loss of sixty-five lives at North Point, Md., by the falling of a rotten wharf. Tuesday the English swimmer disappeared in the whirlpool at Niagara. Wednesday's and Thursday's papers abounded in tales of death by accident. Now come the Carlyon collision full of harrowing details, and a sad case of drowning at Coney Nineteen persons lost their lives at Carlyon, and many more have been Who was responsible for the accident seems likely to remain unknown. A freightear had rolled or had been pushed forward on the switch, so that it projected over the main track. Into this the two locomotive engines, drawing many cars full of passengers, dashed at rapid speed. The only wonder is that so many passengers escaped with their

The attempt to rob the cashier of the Orange National Bank, Mr. Thomas J. Smith, when quietly seated in a car at Hoboken yesterday, was a specimen of reckless crime which recalls the exploits of the train robbers of the West. But the result was different from what usually attended the performances of the James boys and their comrades. Instead of leaving the cashie eless, and getting away with the thousands in the valise. Nugent and his two confederate are safely lodged in jail, despite their revolvers and their fast but balky horse. Mr. Smith is to be congratulated that he has come off withont a broken head and with his money safe; but he and the directors of the bank probably dize now that their way of conveying money

well adapted to bring about just such an attempt at robbery as has occurred. As for the criminals themselves, there is cause for rejoicing that three so well-known scoundrels are at last sure of being sent to State Prison. Nugent, who undoubtedly was implicated in the robbery of the Manhattan Savings Institution, has long seemed to have some mysterious influence in this city which prevented him reaping the various punishments he has so richly deserved. But this time he is in New-Jersey; and bank thieves of all grades have been faring badly of late at the hands of New-Jersey juries and judges.

It seems doubtful if M. de Lesseps will be able to sustain the claim that he has a monopoly of the entire Isthmus of Suez. According to our cable letter from London, Parliament is anxious to avoid admissions on the subject, or even too much discussion of it. And until his claim to a monopoly is recognized by Parliament, it is not worth much. M. de Lesseps undoubtedly understands this. Indeed, he has admitted so much in the presence of THE TRIBUNE'S Paris correspondent. England, he said, holds Egypt, and French interests there are past praying for, except so far as the British Government pleases; he congratulated himself that he had snatched more than half a loaf from the lion's mouth. All this was said before the English commercial interests had revolted against Mr. Gladstone's arrangement. In spite. therefore, of M. de Lesseps's recent wily letter to the English Premier, he must feel terribly chagrined over his failure to hold England to the admission that he alone has a right to build a second Suez Canal.

THE SEASON OF SPORTS.

The fondness for certain kinds of sport seems to be yearly on the increase in this rountry. Baseball matches now draw bigger crowds of spectators in all the chief cities than ever before, while the scores of such contests are looked for with eagerness in the remotest corners of the land. In number and prosperity of clubs, in excellence of play and in the interest and enthusiasm aroused, this season has surpassed any of its predecessors. Baseball may fairly be considered the national game of Americans as cricket is of Englishmen, for there is now hardly a hamlet in any part of the United States where boys and men do not meet in these peaceful summer afternoons with ball and bat. To turn from a sport which is so conspicuously the pleasure of the masses to one which is above all others the recreation of a comparatively limited class, yachting is constantly adding to the number of its devoted followers. It may be said with confidence that never before in America were there so many yachts of all classes in commission, and never before were so many persons gaining health, vigor and enjoyment in days and weeks spent on the waves. There have been no great international yachting contests this year as in some previous seasons, but the number of new vessels built and ordered, the improvements made in others, the friendly rivalry as to the speed of the various craft, both those of the white wings and those of the big black funnels,

show that vachting is steadily making progress. But the sport which has taken the longest strides forward this year is racing. This is true both of trotting and of thoroughpred racing. In value of prizes and in extent and variety of contests, the Grand Circuit-as the combination of the allied trotting tracks is called -will surpass all former achievements. The increase in trotting stock and the development of speed in recent years have been amazing. Only a few years ago the number of horses in America able to trot a mile in 2:20 could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Now they can be reckoned by dozens. Hundreds of horses are driven daily by their owners on the road at a speed that would have been thought wholly unattainable on a track a generation

But if the interest in trotting has advanced to a noteworthy extent, it is evident that the popularity of theroughbred racing has more mer resorts are requested to make sure of the exact name than kept pace with it. At New-Orleans, of the Post Office to which the paper is to be sent. Much Memphis, Nashville, Lexington, Louisville, Covington, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago in the West, the meetings have been almost without break, and the sport has been enjoyed by hundreds of thousands of people. At Washington, Baltimore, Jerome Park, Coney Island. Long Brauch and Saratoga in the East, it has attracted bigger crowds and excited more interest than in any previous year. There has been far more of it, too, than ever before. New courses have been opened, the number of racing days has been multiplied, and the list of contests has been immensely extended. And as yet there is no sign of satisty on the part of the public. Any one who has seen the throngs that have been gathering and still continue to gather at the race-courses must admit that this is a sport-loving generation. Visitors from abroad who come here with the notion that Americans devote too much attention to business and give too little time to recreation should take a look at our ball grounds and race tracks.

The danger now seems to be, not that the people will not have abundant opportunities to enjoy all the recreation they may desire, in the way of seeing races, but that the matter will be overdone and a reaction will follow which will seriously affect the prosperity of the turf. The rivalry between Long Branch and Saratoga, each association insisting on keeping up its meetings through the month of August, must result in mischief to both of them. The pelicy of racing every day but Sundays for six weeks can hardly be considered judicious. Such an excess of this sort of sport must soon pail on the public taste. The pressing need of the American turf is a National Jockey Club composed of representatives of the leading associations, which shall have as much authority as the Jockey Club has in England. Until some such central body is clothed with power to limit the number of racing days within reasonable bounds, to compose conflicts between clubs, to suppress hippodrome performances, and to punish frauds, racing is likely to go or expanding until swollen to such unnatural proportions that a collapse will be inevitable.

THE DEATH-LOT DUEL.

The recent death-lot duel in Berlin has at tracted general attention. The victim was the Professor of Political Economy in Berlin University, necessarily a man of learning and of a high order of intelligence. It is stated that he refused to fight a duel in the ordinary way because his opponent was short-sighted. They resorted to the death-lot, which, for some curious reason, is called an American method of duelling. Lots were drawn, and the choice fell upon Professor Putlitz, who then killed himself. Thus honor is supposed to be satisfied.

This is a strange story of chivalrous courtesy, and of infatuated obedience to a false sentiment. It is to be assumed that when the Professor refused to resort to pistols because his opponent was near-sighted, it was because he did not wish to take advantage of any natural superiority he had over the other. Then they adopted the most deadly form of the duel. In the duel with pistols or swords, it often hap-

that one or both will escape with their lives, and sometimes even without serious wounds, unless the fight is pushed to extremes. But with the death-lot, one or the other must die. The lot must fall somewhere, and only one can escape. It is not easy to imagine the feelings of the two men as they go through this the man who draws a slip of paper telling him that he must take his own life? And, unless the survivor be a man utterly dead to all feeling, what must his thoughts be, as the hours pass and he knows that his antagonist is quietly making his preparations to step off the edge of life into the abyss of eternity ! The thoughts of the survivor from the drawing of the lots until he knows the sentence has been executed, would be worth writing. The murderer, who strikes in the heat of passion, is positively worthy of respect by the side of the man who condemns another to death by the turn of a die, and waits in cold blood for him to kill himself. This is murder committed with deliberation.

It is said that the suicide of Professor Putlitz has created a protound sensation in Germany. and directed attention to the " duelling mania." It might well do so. It is difficult for us here in America, to whom the invention of this peculiar form of crime is ascribed, to realize that such a thing could come to pass in a civilized community. The victim in this case was not a boy who struck a hasty blow, or spoke a word in anger, which in communities where duelling is recognized would lead to a meeting; but he was a student and teacher of one of the grave sciecces, a man who, if public sentiment approved duelling, might have been expected to resist it, and to throw his weight against a barbarous and senseless custom. The sacrifice of a life of usefulness, and, it is to be supposed, of promise, in such a manner and so near the close of the nineteenth century, is an anomaly.

We have not heard much heretofore of the death-lot duel in Germany. Perhaps this is because of its strictly American origin. The form of German dual of which most has been heard in late years is the students' duel, in which the young men at the universities, with every vital part of the body carefully cushioned or masked, slashed at each other's faces with swords. Various gashes and much bleeding resulted, and all present at frequent intervals poured their stomachs full of beer. This brutal and silly sport had the one good feature of being comparatively harmless. Of late there have been indications of a sterner mode of duelling coming into vogue. Perhaps the death of Professor Putlitz will do something to create disgust with duelling of any kind.

THE UNION COLLEGE CONTROVERSY. The State officers are not to be compelled to attend the meeting of the board of trustees of Union College, called for August 2. The motion for a mandamus has been denied. They will not be present unless they choose, and, judging from their course heretofore, they will not choose. The decision of Judge Bockes will doubtless strike most of the friends of the college as being sound on general principles. The point was made in opposition to the motion that whether or not the State officers would attend the meeting of the trustees was a discretion, and that a mandamus would not lie to compel the exercise of a discretion. This may or may not be good law, but it seems sensible when applied to this particular

None of these State officers have attended any of the meetings of the board during the past two years. Their absence was taken as a matter of course until the lines were sharply drawn on the question of the president's administration. Then the board split into two factions of about equal strength. To-day in a full board one of the factions has a majority of one. But the faction that has the majority is short a member who is out of the country. In this state of things to have compelled the State officers by a court process to attend the meetings of the board, was to force them into a quarrel as bitter as it is deplorable, and to run a possible danger of making a bad matter worse by giving it a political turn. It has been charged that denominationalism has something to de with the present controversy. Compel the State officers to attend the trustee meetings and it will not be long before there will be rumors of political influences. A college is a capital institution to keep out of politics. If there has been a desire in any quarter to see these officers out under a mandamus, it has grown out of a belief, or at least a conjecture, that the introduction of a new and unprejudiced element into the board of trustees might result in a wise and speedy solution of the pending difficulties. But it is not so sure that these ex officia members of the board, who probably have only a general knowledge of the merits of the controversy, would readily prove equal to a task which has long baffled the elective members, who are perfectly familiar with those merits and who have read and digested all the many pampi lets in which they are detailed,

The meeting for the 2d of August will be held without the State officers, and so possibly will amount to nothing. But it ought not to. If every one of the trustees will attend it with an eye single to the welfare of the college and with a firm determination to discourage faction, and an understanding can be reached which will result in peace based upon justice. And peace based upon justice is all that any true friend of Union asks. Certainly no man, be he president or member of the faculty, is necessary to the institution. If the president must go, well and good. If the faculty must go, well and good. Let the obstacle to peace be clearly apprehended, and then let the remedy be promptly and vigorously applied, The removal of Professor Webster, whether wise or unwise, was but a half-way measure; it accomplishes nothing; indeed, the quarrel continues with increased carnestness. The board is composed of practical men, of experience and judgment. They must realize that this is not one of those troubles that can safely be left to the healing influences of time. Cure is conditioned on radical treatment, and nothing is gained by delay.

THE AMERICAN NOVEL AGAIN.

The current debate upon the American novel is fertile in remarkable criticisms, some of them profound and acute, many of them peevish, captious, and even malicious. Upon the whole we regard the discussion as one of the most interesting of recent literary developments. The volume, the earnestness, and the frequent ability of the debate, show that the topic has acquired of late years a new vitality. Half a generation ago the American novel was only a subject for those decorous and inoffensive essays which magazine editors used to accept as a handy sort of stuffing, as good one time as another, and which their subscribers used to read sometimes when they had nothing else to do, and forget immediately afterward. But suddenly the case is changed. The public, having realized that there really is an American school of novelists, follows the examination of its characteristics with eager attention. The theme has acquired what the French journalist would call actuality. This alone shows that the literature of fic-

in which essayists were continually pointing to Cooper and Hawthorne as proofs that it was possible to write a good novel in America, or covering commonplace tale-writers with praises which even their friends felt to be somewhat too lavish. And besides, it has been made clear in the course of the discussion that in simple form. What must be the thoughts of this branch of art our writers have achieved some very notable things. Although we have had no great master of fiction since Hawthorne · although our best novelists attempt nothing of the first moment, and our more ambitious novelists never quite succeed when they aim high, yet in the writers of the second and third rank we find, mixed with many imperfections and never effectively combined, some of the rarest of literary qualities. In one or another we recognize nearly all the merits that a good novel requiresoriginality of the most positive character, imagination, poetical sensibility, humor, wit, dramatic force, keen observat on, narrative and descriptive power, analytical subtlety, vivid portraiture. Unfortunately nobody has more than one or two of these qualities, and in most cases excellence of conception or of style is marred by a lack of that constructive skill which resembles the aptitude of a trained workman, and is so common in the minor English novelists. But even when account is made of all defects, the fact remains that American fiction has lately exhibited a vitality and richness which must soon attract the remark of the literary world.

A writer in one of our leading magazines has recently taken the war as the dividing period between the new and the old American novel, and the discrimination is a just one. It has often been said that the conditions of life in this country have been unfavorable to the growth of literature, and that our experience is certain to be that of other countries, in which the creative imagination slumbers until it is aroused by the shock of some great moral and political disturbance. The rebellion was our inspiring turmoil; and when the material cares of the period of reconstruction and speculation were over, we might look for the intellectual awakening. Most of us have placed this renascence far in the future. Have we not some reason to believe that it has begun already? Are there not indications that the spirit is breathing at last in our literature, and that its first brilliant manifestations will be made, not in poetry, where we have been inclined to expect it, but in the novel and the romance?

American society already abounds with themes for the novelist. It is full of strange contrasts and effective types. It offers an endless variety of eccentric character and dramatic situation. It has become complex, vivacious and picturesque. It moves in the midst of superb scenery. It is in contact with all the world; and it combines the freedom and the limitations, the personal independence and some of the conventional restrictions of the old civilization and its new product. Many of our writers have discovered that it is a much more tempting field than any they can find abroad, and have perceived also the mode of trea ment which promises the most striking and immediate results. That is satire. There is no modern life which offers such temptations to a caustic pen as ours, because there is nove whose faults and follies are so open and so general, and touch so easily the springs of laughter. . And the picture which the true satirist draws of us is not the repulsive disclosure of hopeless corruption and decay, but the exhibition, half humorous and half angry, of absurdities and weakness which spring rather from sudden prosperity and other transient material conditions, than from any essential loss of National character.

THE MODERN CLERGYMAN.

President Eliot's recent article in The North American Review, and the answer to it, which appears in the present number of that periodical, call attention to the status of the moderu clergyman. It is a fact evident to everybody that the

priest or Methodist itinerant, holds a very different place in our social and intellectual life from the semi-judicial position awarded to his predecessor by our grandfathers. A clergyman to-day stands on a level with the lawyer, the journalist, and the teacher. As long as he shows that he deserves it, his opinions upon ethics and religion are listened to with the respect and deference given to any other expert. The mere fact that he has chosen a profession which presupposes an exceptionally high standard of morality, is not enough. Fifty years ago, the opinions of the clergyman were received as oracles inspired by God, and a halo of sanctity held him is a measure apart from his congregation, no matter what his character might have been. President Eliot regards the change here indicated as a part of the greater change that has come over modern life, and instead of lamenting it, as is the habit of purblind ecclesiastics, he indicates what he regards as necessary reforms in the education of the cler,y. He would encourage a greater freedom of thought in theological seminaries; the curriculum of the seminaries would be made less sectarian and more broadly Christian, and no aid would be rendered to students. Coming from such a source, these views are valuable, But we doubt whether any change in the training of clergymen will enable them to take that position of authority among men which would have been accorded to them unsought fifty years ago. People have learned in the meantime to prove all things and all men: to look through all factitious claims; to go below costumes and office and rank, to the human soul underneath. They will not unlearn the lesson. The man in the pulpit will be to them always, as now, a fellow-sinner with the man in the pew. Presumably the clergyman is struggling to find the right road upward. If he has found it he is accepted as a guide. If he has solved any problem of the day-intemperance, or licentiousness, or infidelity-his words will be listened to with respect and gratitude. But it will be because he has solved the problem, not because he stands in the pulpit. Authority has largely left the office, but it has descended with double force upon the man.

And on the whole this is a healthy sign of the moral condition of the country. A clergyman who would magnify his errand and not his office must see that as the people become more sincere and carnest seekers after truth, each man will seek to bring himself face to face with God; and the agent who would come between them must give other proof of his divine appointment than his choice of a certain profession, or the fact that a man called a bishop once laid his hands on him.

N. P. Willis once said that what this country needed is an element in its population that would give it repose. The remark is apt to recur to one who watches a crowd bent upon getting off one of the Brooklyn ferry-boats.

At a meeting of the New-York Committee for the Prevention of State Regulation of Vice, held July between New-York and Orange was peculiarly pens, even when the men are in bitter earnest, tion with us has passed far beyond that stage | delegates to represent this committee at the Con-

gress to be held at The Hague on the 17th of Sep-

The old version.
"The grapes are sour." The Republican party must go. PERSONAL.

A copy of the will of the late Adelaide Neilson was filed for record in Chicago last week, she hav-ing owned real estate in that city.

Miss Josephine J. Yorke, who has been engaged by Colonel Mapleson as a leading contraito in his opera company, belongs in Cincinnati, which city sue left nine years ago to study music in Italy. General Joshua L. Chamberlain will pass the

summer at his sea-shore home, near Brunswick, Me. He has by no means yet regained his health, but is able to sit up and take occasional walks on the beach. The Princess Louise will, at the Queen's request, remain in Canada all summer, instead of returning

home in August to visit Marienbad. She will proba-bly not arrive in England before the middle of Nohad not before seen Mr. Tennyson were struck by

the shrewd, humorous and altogether worldly ex-pression which he wore. Mr. Matthew Araold, too, had a curiously unspiritual look. Ex-Governor Plaisted, of Maine, has taken up his abode in Augusta, and with Colonel C. B. Morton, of that city, has purchased *The New Age* newspaper.

Mr. Plaisted will be the editor of the paper, and
Colonel Morton the business manager.

An aged lady, who appealed for financial aid at the Wheeling, W. Va., police beadquarters a couple of evenings ago, declared nerselt to be a daughter of ex-Vice-President King, and widow of General Hunter, President Jackson's Minister to Russia. W. W. Corcoran was one of her playmates in child-hood. Her story was found to be authentic, and sne was given the necessary assistance.

"Shaker garden seeds" have a far wider fame than the man who originated the business of growing them, or his son and successor in authority, who has just died full of years and honers, at the West Pittsfield, Mass., Shaker family home. Elder Isaac Augur inherited his father's business enterprise and shrewdness, and during many of his sixty-four years of life enjoyed a high reputation through-out the State as a raiser of line cattle, particularly flotsteins. Since his nineteenth year he was the business head of the family.

"To the sermon-loving public," says The World (London), "the visit to London of the Rev. Phillips Brooks has probably been the leading event of the season. Opportunities of hearing Mr. Brooks have een afforded at St. Paul's Cathedral, at Westminster Abbey, the Savoy Chapel, St. Margaret's, Westminster, St. Mark's, Hamilton Terrace, and at Christ Church, Marvlebone. The preacher's powers are assuredly of a very rema kable kind, and probably his equal has not been heard in an English church since the famous days of Henry Melvill. He church since the famous days of Henry Melvill. He delivers orations rather than sermons; his eloquence is of angular force, the fervor of his manuer is irresistable; he pours forth quite a torrent of words, and deals largely in figures of speech and striking appeals to the considence and the imagination. The congregation payment the tribute of absolute silenos and rapitatenino. Indeed, when Mr. Brooks occupies the pulpit, there is nothing for it but to listen to him; and promptly there arises an anxiety to lose no word of weather says. Of very few preachers can as much be stated."

A correspondent of The London Daily News expresses surprise at the setting of Fielding's bust in the Taunton Shire Hall, because the tie that connected the novelist with Somersetshire was so slight. The mother of Fielding was, it is true, he writes, a Somerset woman, and it was at her father's house that her famous son was born. But before the caild was three years old, his grandfather died, and the Fieldings left Somerset forever. Henry, it is true, some thirty years later, took up ins abode for a short time at Twerton, near Bath; but it can hardly be doubted that the chief attraction which that uninteresting little place possessed for the needy spendtarift lay in its proximity to the beautiful seat of his generous patron, Mr. Allen. If Fleiding must be localized in any particular county, I is Dorset and not Somerset that is enritled to make her boast of him. It was in Dorset that Fielding passed his boyhood and early youth, in Dorset that he studied the eccentric clerics and the wealthy usurer whose likenesses he afterward hit off in Paison Adams' and 'Fruliber' and Mr. Feter Pounce;' in Dorset that—if report may be restricted in the course of a few religicing months. trusted—in the course of a few rellicking months he contrived to squander his little inheritance of Among the citizens of this Republic there is at

least one undoubted child of royalty, in the person of the Rev. William J. Barnett, paster of the Shiot. (colored) Baptist Church, Williamsport, Penn. He is the son of a once powerful African king, Dumba by name. He early came to the conclusion that a trusty trade is a valuable adjunct even to royalty. clergyman of the present day, be he Romish so he became a river and coast pilot at Sierra Christianity and baptized in the Atlantic Ocean Then he was kidnappped, and was being brought to New-Orleans as a slave when he contrived to escape at Liverpool. From there he went to Califor nia, and then back to Liverpool. On his second visit to England, Lord Garney became interested in him and had him well educated. In 1862 he visited New-York and Philadelphia, and was sout to Sierra Leone as a Baptist missionary. Returning to Sierra Leone as a Saptist missionary. Returning to this country after a year, he became pastor successively of churches in Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Newport and New-Haven. After the war he weal to Richmond and founded a strong church on Navy Hill, the site of the old slave market. After that he preached at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, Lexington, Staunton, Charlottesville, Gordonsville, North Danville and Louss Court-House, In all these Virginian towns he built up strong and pros-perens enurches. He has been in Williamsport three years, and has enjoyed remarkable success. He is now only forty-three years of age.

WASHINGTON, July 28 .- Adjutant-General Drum and Colonel Barr are expected to return to Washington some time next week from their tour of in-

GENERAL NOTES.

Two pairs of rusty shackles and a ball and chain have been found during the past week in the base-ment of the Universalist Church in Watertown, N. Y.a singular place, one would say, for such implements But the discovery is explained by the fact that in years past the church basement was a rendezvous for crimipast the church basement was a rendezvous for criminals, and it is conjectured that a couple of escaped convicts there removed the impediments to further flight.

The ancient fortifications of Calais are being demolished and the material thus obtained is used to fil in the feer fosses which surround the town. very distant day Calais will become not only one of the most important commercial ports on the northern cost frames, but, by its connection under one municipality with the adjoining town of St. Pierre, the largest town in the dopartm nt, with a population of nearly 50,000 innabitants.

The Great Eastern, after lying idle for many years, is about to be employed again. "A company has peen farmed," says The St. James's Gazette, " to purchas the vessel for the coal trade between Queen's Ferry Firth of Forth; and the Thames. It is intended to put 20,000 tons of coal on board, in sacks, at each voyage. The vessel is described as being in spiendid order, having been carefully and expensively maintained. From the calculations of the projectors of the new undertaking, the maximum price of coal delivered into consumers' houses will be 15s. per ion."

A second electric boat, forty-six feet in ength and capable of carrying fifty passengers, has just been launched on the Thames. The motive force lie concealed in seventy boxes, each of one-horse power. stored under the floor of the boat, and at the end there is a Siemens dynamo, the spindle of which is continued so as to form the screw, without intermediate gearing A speed of nine miles an hour can be maintained for six or seven hours, when the secondary batteries have to be replenished. There is no noise, or heat, or smoke, or snell, or waste, and the machinery takes up so little room that practically the entire boat is available for pas-

A trial of the 81-ton guns at Dover on July 16, resulted successfully, and the inhabitants were dis appointed in the expectation that their houses would be shaken down about their heads. The ground, however, trembled perceptibly, windows and doors rattled and several thick panes of glass in the lighthouse were shat tered. Four rounds were fired, the projectiles being all of the same weight—1,700 pounds—but the charges of powder varying from 225 pounds to 450 pounds, the latter being a full charge. The projectiles struck the water at distances varying from 130 yards to four miles, according to the elevation, and the recoil varied from four to seven feet. The carriages and alming apparatus worked admirably.

Those citizens of New-Haven who have from the first opposed the proposition to demolish the old State House on the Green, are not ready to abandou their hopes of saving it. At a recent meeting of the

In a letter to the Brussels Gazette Professor De Lavelaye, the eminent Belgian economist, who has just returned from a tour through Servia, expresses his astonishment and delight at the economic condition of astonishment and delight at the co. nowic condition of the people of Servia and the progress they have made. The well-being of the farmers, their feelings of independence and honest pride, their habits of self-government, the general taste for instruction, all reminded join of the social state of the Swiss cantons, and of Norway. "I do not besitate to say," he adds, "that on an average the people in Servia are far superior to those in Belgium. The whole sell belongs to them. They are not under the dependence of a landlord or a cure. They realize in our days the type of the German as described by Tacitus—always armed, proud of his liberties, stooping to no one, talogand everybody, even the King, and refusing to submit to domestic service."

A railroad conductor the other day paid out of his own pocket the fare of a woman who was hasten-ing without ticket or money to her husband's death-bed in a Philadelphia hospital, at the same time conveying to her the impression that the fare was paid by a man who sat behind her and had expressed his sympathy. That person promptly put the credit where it belonged That person promptly put the credit where it belonged and subsequently took occasion to ask the conductor why he had waived his own claim to the woman's gratitude. "My dear sir," was the reply, "when you have been a conductor for ten years and been 'besten' and anubbed by 999 different specimens of travelling humanity, you will learn to do your duty and be estissibed with that alone. That woman's distress was real, but possibly nine out of every ten I meet with similar stories will be professional dead-beats and frauds of the first water. If a conductor does a humane act now and then, and the ublic hear of it, a few will compile sent in and praise him for it, but for the next six months every tramp and shyster along the road will strike his train and endeavor to cheat him out of the fare by working upon his feelings."

The Baptist society of East Dedham, Mass. has unanimously accepted a rather curious offer made by Mr. Jonathan Mann, of that town. Mr. Mann proposed to present to the society any site which it might select for a church, on condition that the minister should not preach politics or temperance or glorify or denounce from the pulpit any person living or dead denounce from the pulpit any person living or dead-should, in a word, preach nothing but "Christ and Him crucified." The church is to decide by a two-thirds rote whether ar not the minister has broken the covenant, in case such a charge is made, and, finding that he has, discharge him. In a speech touching upon the forbidden topics Mr. Mans explained that he favored temperance, but thought that the attempts to suppress drunkenness were only making it worse. He believed that rewards ought to be offered to men and women to abstain from liquor, and would be willing to subscribe \$100 for that purpose. He agreed in conclusion, in case his conditions ied to the withdrawal of subscriptions to the building fund, to make good the loss up to the amount of \$2,200, the sum already subscribed.

## POLITICAL NEWS.

The idea of Butler's aspiring to the Presidential nomination of the Democratic party seems ab-surd to the Editor of The Boston Post. But, he remarks an interview, "should Butler really have aspirati n this direction I think he might possibly secure the New-England delegation to the Democratic Convention, with the exception of the delegation from Connecticut, but beyond this I do not think he could get a score of delegates. He might possibly, however, get a few Tammany adherents in New York, if the delegates in that State are elected by districts." This would give Butler about fifty delegates, a pretty fair start for the "widow."

Governor Pattison's administration, it seems, does not meet with the entire approval of the Pennsylvania Democrats. A significant indication of this was given at the Laucaster County Convention, held on Wednesday. A resolution was introduced "heartly indorsing the State Administration in each and every particular." Charman Hensel, of the State Committee, ticular." Charman Hensel, of the State Committee, objected to the use of the phrase " in each and every particular." and at his suggestion it was stricken out and a diluted resolution adopted in its place. Mr. Hensel failed to particular.ze the acts of Governor Pattison that he did not wish indorsed. Perhaps they are so numerous that he could not spare the time to mention them.

The refusal of the Mississippi Democrats to coalesce with the colored Republicans in that State is sharply criticised by some Southern Democratic journals. They argue that the domands of the colored men were only fair, and that the Democrats would have strength-ened themselves by conceding them. Under the present circumstances, a union between the c-lored element, the Greenbackers and the Independents is probable in many counties in Mississippi. This wid make the cauvass close, with the chances in favor of the coalition. If the Republicans had some good organizers in the State and a little outside assistance, the present would probably be a propitious time to place the party on a vantage ground from which it could win future victories.

There is a terseness about the remarks of some Ohio Democrats on the campaign in that State which shows how accurately they grasp the situation. A member of the State Committee is reported in The Indianapolis Times as saying: "If we could only put a muzzle on Judge Hoadly we might pull him through, but if he continues through the campaign with his capacious month open, he will just about swallow the whole party. He knows that the decision of the Supreme Couri knocked the scaffolding from under him and left him daugling in the arr on the liquor question, and the sooner he quits monkeying with it the bester it will be for all of us." The State Committee should try and transfuse some moseback blood into Judge Hoadly and

General Butler has been creding with the remark that a certain year was a "hate one on the narighteous." He might characterize the present year as a hard one on the Democratic editor. It is true that politics are abnormally quiet. But this does not seem to oring any relief to editors of Democratic organs. What with the choicra, the yellow fever and the usual number of drowning accidents, and trying to keep the Democ of drowning accelerate, and trying to keep the Democracy from committing some stupendous blunder in the year before a Presidential election, charging all the bad tangs that have occurred since the time of Julian Cresar upon the Republican party, and remembering to shreek every now and then "turn the rascais out," it must be admitted that the Democratic editor is having a hard time of it. He will have plenty of rest after election, however. Congressman Holman, of Indiana, is being

nore or less nominated for the Presidency these days. His whole stock in trade as a statesman, however, conkey in Congress. The Indianapolis correspondent of The Cincinnati Enquirer sizes him up accurately when he says: "Every time an election occurs, W. S. Holman bobs up serency for all the offices in sight. He is now bobs up serenely for all the offices in sight. He is now mentioned for Congress, Governor and President, with a mid-hint at the Senate. He cainly sits astride of all public questions until somebody takes sides, and then he yells, 'I object.' It is said that when at rare and sober intervals he wanders into church, his old propensity is so strong that when some pions brother prayerfully exciaims, 'Lord, forgive us,' he yells, 'I object.' Mr. Holman may as well be informed now that the Hon. Frank Landers has a knife ready sharpened for him, and when the battle of 1884 opens Holman's scalp will daligis at his boit."

THE FIRST STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

UDGE FORAKER AND A STAR ROUTE FOREMAN. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In aneditorial published in to-day's TRIB-UNE you quote and comment upon a statement attribute to Judge Foraker in a speech delivered at Hamilton, Ohio The reference to myself is made with an utter disregard for truth, and evinces an ignorance of the subjects he refor truth, and evinces an ignorance of the subjects he refer to. His allusion to Mr. Tilden is entirely gravitious,
and unsupported by facts. You have been misled by
this jumble of falsehoods, and I write ito say that gross
injustice has been done use, which cannot be justified by
reprinted extracts or lying reports. Due regard for truth
and fairness should induoe an inquiry as to the facts, so
readily obtainable, before giving circulation to sintements, composed of slander, misrepresentation and
faisshood. Respectfully,
Washington, D. C., July 24, 1883.
[We cheerfully print Mr. Dickson's letter. He

seems to deny that he was promised the Marshalship of the District of Columbia by Mr. Tilden in 1876, and he is entitled to this disclaimer. He does not deny that he is a Democrat. One of Judge Foraker's points was that the second Star Route trial was made necessary by the refusal of Mr. Dickson and others of the jury at the first trial to find the verdict desired by the majority. Judge Forakel certainly has the right to meet the rabid talk of the Democratic press about the Star Route failure being due to Republicans by showing that it was largely due to Democrats. Judge Foraker did not, perhaps, speak with the exact phraseology of law when he aid Mr. Dickson had been indicted for being "bribed and corrupted," but was he very far wrong? An Associated Press dispatch from Washington dated January 26, 1883, said that Mr. Dickson was indicted that day for "corruptly endeavoring to influence the votes of his fellow-jurors in the last Star Route trial," The indictment charged that he "unlawfully and corruptly did produce and openly exhibit to the jurors aforesaid a written statement and paper, and unlawfully and corruptly in a loud voice did proclaim and to the jurors the declarations, etc., contained in his statement regard-ing his interview with Bowen." The time of the Court has been steadily occupied since with the second trial which Mr. Dickson made necessary. and be has not been tried yet. We observe that he does not mention these details, but contents him-